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THE "SUI AN" PIRACY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF SHIP'S OFFICERS.

THE PIRACY REGULATIONS.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THEIR OBSERVANCE.

The first sitting of the Commission appointed to inquire into the piracy on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s *Sui An*, on November 19th, "and to consider whether the existing precautions against piracy are adequate and efficient," was held in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

The Chairman (Mr. J. R. Wood) presided, and the other Commissioners present were: Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour Master), the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Capt. Lake and Mr. H. P. White.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Mr. E. Davidson, under the instructions of the Marine Officers' Guild, for the officers of the *Sui An*, Mr. H. K. Hung for the Comprode, and Mr. H. Lyson for Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Mrs. and Miss Pearson.

Opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that the inquiry fell into two parts. The first part related to the circumstances of the piracy itself and more particularly the circumstances as they related to the Piracy Regulations, and the keeping of them. It was proposed to deal with the first part of the inquiry that afternoon, and the witnesses who would give evidence in that connection would be examined in public.

Through the courtesy of the Press, a letter had been inserted in the local newspapers inviting any eye-witnesses of the occurrence, or the circumstances connected with it, to communicate with the Secretary of the Commission. Information would be welcomed from any quarter. If the information derived from anybody seemed of importance with relation to the keeping of the regulations either by the Company or the Company's officers, then, if the Commission made use of the information, steps would be taken to make it public.

The second part of the inquiry related to the adequacy of the existing Regulations and the possible improvement of them. That part of the inquiry the Commission proposed to take in private but assistance from any quarter would be welcomed on both questions with a view to making the inquiry full and thorough. Evidence was then called.

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Coughlin, the chief officer of the *Sui An*, sworn, deposed that he noticed nothing unusual before the outbreak of the piracy. He was on the bridge and heard a shot fired. He looked aft, over the starboard side and saw a Chinese firing in the direction of the bridge. The man was standing just abaft the grill near the smoke-room. Two or three other Chinese with revolvers came out of the saloon. An Indian guard came on the bridge through the grill on the port side, his face covered with blood and two or three Chinese after him.

The Chairman: You were not armed?—No.

Continuing, the witness said that, just before this, the quartermaster jumped out of the window of the wheel-house, so that left only himself and the Indian on the bridge for a moment. Naturally, he (the witness) put his hand to the wheel and just then he received a blow on the head with the butt of a revolver and fell against the ship's telegraph. He was kept there under a guard of three or four men. He gathered that the pirates wanted the vessel steered to Cheung Chau Island; the quartermaster was obtained to act as interpreter. All this occurred at about 8.10 p.m.; the ship was then one hour from Macao, about 113.29 E., about half way across from one coast to the other. They were steering the southern course.

Questioned as to the grills, the witness described their position and said that the two near the bridge were not locked; the others were always locked, except when opened by the Indian guards to let someone through, as when the comprode went to collect tickets from the Chinese passengers. He could not swear that those grills were locked at 8.10 p.m., because it might so happen that they were opened to let someone through; he would not be able to see that. He had only joined the ship three days before the piracy, but, as far as his observation went, the grills were always locked, except the two on the bridge.

There were two Indian guards on the top deck, two below, and two reliefs. The Chairman: What were their instructions?

The witness: I understand that they get instructions either from the Captain Superintendent of Police or from the Captain of the ship. I have never had to give them any instructions.

You do not, in fact, know what their instructions were?—No.

On the middle deck there is a port and starboard grill between the first and second class—were they kept locked?—They have been kept locked ever since I have been on the ship, as far as I have seen.

Was there any grill on the stairways?—No.

The stairways were open?—I could not tell you if they were open or shut.

Were you accustomed to keep the door locked or open?—It has been locked, and it has been opened.

So the second-class passengers had access to the top deck?—Any of them have access at any time as far as Chinese are concerned.

There was no guard to prevent their going up?—There was a guard below, at the bottom of the ladder.

Further questioned, the witness said there was a horizontal grill on either side between the middle deck and third class passengers. Passengers kept their baggage alongside them as a rule.

The Chairman: You did not attempt to use the steam hose?—No, I had no chance.

Are you provided with arms?—The Company supplies arms—a revolver and about 100 rounds. They were in my cabin.

One of the Regulations is that the arms and ammunition should be tested weekly by the officers?—I have only been three days in her.

You were not able to give any signals at all?—No, they had me covered all the time.

Commander Beckwith: Have you been in the river trade before?—No, two or three trips in the *Kinshau*.

Have you ever read the Piracy Prevention Regulations?—No, sir, never seen them.

Have you ever had any instructions from the Master of the *Sui An* as to what you were to do in the event of trouble on board?—If you heard police whistles, for instance?—No.

It has never been brought to your notice that you should have been carrying your revolver and 25 rounds from the time the ship started?—No.

The *Sui An* has big cargo ports on her two decks. When you leave port, in ordinary weather, are these ports closed?—No.

In fine weather they are open, half-way?—You have either to close them or leave them open.

If these ports were open, the third class passengers would have no difficulty in getting on the promenade deck?—That is so.

There are two holds on the promenade deck. Are these guarded in any way? or were they guarded?—No, the guard is down below, looking after the other part of the deck, one on either side.

Are they only on the hatch?—They are walking up and down there.

Was your steam hose connected?—Yes, it is part of the routine of the ship; it is always connected.

Mr. Messer: What are the duties of the guard?—I could not tell you what they do.

You could not say if they acted as night watchmen?—If they are going ashore, they always tell you.

The Chairman: They are on duty when the ship is in port?

Witness: I take it for granted they must be, or they would not tell you when they are going ashore.

Would they have to keep awake?—Should think so.

Mr. Messer: If you look up Regulation 24, you will see their third duty is to stop smuggling. (To the witness.) You cannot really say if they acted as night watchmen or not?

Witness: I know if they are going ashore they come and tell you.

Regulation 28 says that at least one guard must be on duty in port. Do you know whether the Company has given any instructions to the Master as to the duties of the Indian guard?—I have only been three days on the ship. I do not know.

You simply took on what was going on before?—Certainly.

And you do not really know anything about it?—No, nothing about it.

Capt. Lake: When you relieved the other Chief Officer, did he give you any information with regard to any scheme of organisation?—The Chief Officer was away in hospital and I did not see him.

You did not know, in the short time you had been on the ship, whether there was any special organisation?—Well, you could see there was a special guard. On any ordinary ship you would not see that.

Was it an organisation which you, as Chief Officer, took interest in?—It is such a long time since there has been any case of piracy and the first thing to do when you come on a new ship is to get the stores and gear checked off. This piracy business comes afterwards; now, it will come first, and after this thing has occurred.

I take it your reply to the question is "No," that you do not take any special interest in organisation against piracy?—No.

You appreciate that it was an important thing on that boat?—Yes, now. Well, it is rather a question. It is important in one way, provided you had a sufficient guard, but I do not think the present guard is sufficient to cope with such a business.

In reply to other questions the witness said he had been in these waters about three weeks. He simply took up this job here the last man left it, and had put specially considered Piracy Regulations.

Mr. Shenton: This officer has no power whatever. Under Regulation 29 everything is in the hands of the Master and nobody can give instructions except the Master.

Capt. Lake: But I take it the Chief Officer is the Master's executive.

Witness: As long as he carries out the Master's instructions. I have mentioned things of different Masters and I have been told to mind my own business, although I don't say it would be so in Capt. Bess's case.

In reply to another question the witness said the pirates could pass through the saloon, although the guards might be walking up and down between the grills. The grills did not really protect the *Sui An*.

Capt. Lake: You could be taken in the rear.

The Chairman remarked that Regulation 29 required two guards at least to be on duty, so that the Company complied with the Regulations by having that man and one other.

Mr. Shenton: The position was such that nothing you could do would have made any difference?

Witness: It might have made it worse if I had a revolver and shot somebody; I might have shot some of the passengers.

If you had attempted to steer the ship you would have been shot where you stood?—Certainly.

The Chairman: There were passengers in the line of fire between you and the man who was firing?—Yes.

Mr. Davidson: You were checking stores and looking after lifeboat equipment. Did that occupy most of your time?—It took all my time; in fact, the job was not finished.

In your opinion what would be the effect of a navigating officer carrying a revolver?—I do not think it is a sensible thing to carry a steel revolver alongside the compass. In the day-time when you can see the land, it would not matter, but in the night-time, I do not see the good of having steel gear near the compass.

SECOND ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thos. Oscar Bernard Harman, Second Engineer of the *Sui An*, said that he was in the engine-room from the time the ship left Macao at 5 o'clock. He went a fitter up to the deck to fix the electric lights at about 8.10 p.m., when he heard the small alarm bell ringing from the top of the engine-room. This would be sounded in the case of a main overboard. It was operated by hand.

"I then heard four or five shots," continued the witness, "and I knew what was the matter. I heard groans from one poor fellow. I don't know who it was. I saw three pirates coming down with my fitter from the lower deck. Directly he was on the platform they put him on one side and tackled me."

The Chairman: How many?

The witness: Four at first; then others came—five or six of them. They searched me. They had revolvers tied to their wrists with bands of different colours; some red, some blue, some yellow. They rushed the stokehold after that and I was not allowed to go anywhere near. There were two firemen on duty, one coal passer, two fitters and my No. 2, six in all. No shots were fired in the engine-room.

The Chairman: You were just overpowered?—That is all.

How long were you kept there?—Fifteen hours, from the time of leaving Macao until seven o'clock the next morning.

While the pirates were in charge what ran the engines?—I did.

Under their instructions?—At the point of the revolver. The ship's staff worked the engines all the time.

Did these six men remain?—No, they changed every hour. Sometimes there were six pirates on guard, sometimes more, sometimes only three. They all entered by the one door which was opened when I sent the fitter out.

The Chairman: Were you carrying any arms?—No.

Commander Beckwith: Was it usual with the *Sui An*, during the voyage, to have the engine-room doors to the main deck open? Up to the time of the piracy were they kept open?—Two have been open. We could have shut them. The bottom half was shut and the top half opened for ventilation. (It was explained that the doors were constructed in two sections).

The witness said the doors were not locked; they had bolts on the inside but it was only the custom to keep the bottom half bolted. If they had been bolted the pirates might have come through the stokehold.

Mr. Messer: Have you ever read the Piracy Regulations?—No, sir.

How long in the ship?—Four months.

Have you ever been instructed by the Master as to what your duties were?—No, sir.

Have you ever been instructed that the grills should be kept closed?—I have never been instructed, but I know they should be shut.

Would it be unlivable in the engine-room if the doors were shut?—It would be very warm, especially in the summer.

Have you ever read Regulation No. 29?—I have not read it.

Well, that was not kept. Have you any idea what action you would take in the case of piracy?—It is difficult to say; you never think of that, especially in a vessel like this.

Have you ever talked it over with the Master of the ship?—No, sir.

Capt. Lake: There was, in fact, no scheme on that ship as far as you know?—No.

You recognise that the most perfect scheme requires some intelligent persons to carry it out. Was there any system of signals from the bridge in the case of piracy?—No, Sir, only that small bell which could have been got at.

No telephonic communication?—No, sir. There is a whistling tube, but it has not been used for years.

Mr. Shenton: Those on the bridge had no opportunity, apparently, to give you any signal?—No.

This was not a mob, but a highly organised gang?—That is so.

Who were directed by a leader who had a good idea of organisation?—Yes.

Have you any idea what the coloured bands indicated?—I thought it strange. It struck me it may have meant that the men operated on one of the three decks, according to the colour.

How many pirates were there on board?—At least 50, some had masks. I will assume you have dismissed this since. I take it that at a given signal the whole mechanism started and the ship was powerless?—They were in command in a very short time.

Regulations such as these are quite useless for an attack of this nature? Nothing short of the arming of the passengers would have been of any use?—That is so.

It was an organised affair, probably worked out months ahead and nothing but a substantial defensive force on board could possibly have prevented it?—Yes.

Questioned as to the carrying of revolvers by engine-room officers, the witness thought it would be rather dangerous to carry them on duty when working amongst moving machinery. He would be possible to have a revolver in the engine-room; it need not be left about. It could be locked in a desk where it could be got at fairly quickly.

Capt. Lake: The essence of this piracy, I take it, was surprise. Can you conceive any organisation, with the staff of this ship, that could have prevented your being surprised?—No, I cannot conceive of any.

With the staff there was?—My staff is quite loyal.

Yes, but would any dispositions of that staff have protected you?—No, I think not.

Even with the mechanical protections you had, worked in the most efficient manner?—I do not think they would have helped.

The Chief Officer was recalled and was asked by the Chairman whether, after the pirates had left, he mastered the crew? The reply was in the negative, but the witness said that the ship's crew was complete at the present time.

THE PURSER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. d'Eca, the purser of the *Sui An* was next called. He said the Purser's room was on the middle deck. He had an office there as well. When the piracy broke out he was coming down from the smoke room, which was on the top deck. He was on the staircase when he heard shots fired on the deck below. He immediately rushed to his cabin, which he reached without anything happening, and there grabbed his revolver. He then tried to make his way to the bridge, but could not get through the crush on the staircase. From there he rushed through the saloon to the forward head, and whilst looking along the port side of the ship he heard someone shout to him from the starboard side and immediately afterwards two shots were fired at him.

"I fired one shot in reply," continued Mr. d'Eca, and I think I wounded one of the pirates. I made a rush for the bridge, when another shot was fired at me. I dropped on to the deck, when some person shouted to me to take off my uniform, and I managed to get into the saloon, and mixed with the passengers there. The pirates were there and were firing indiscriminately right and left."

Witness added that as far as he could judge there were 15 or 20 pirates in the saloon. They searched him in the saloon and afterwards they ordered him, with others, to the starboard alleyway. Later he went into his own cabin where he was imprisoned with 15 or 16 other passengers. The crush was so great that he could not move. He remained there from 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. During that time the pirates came frequently into the cabin, looking for the purser's key. They searched his office, which contained a safe and desk. The desk they broke open. At 8 a.m. he ventured but on to the deck and the pirates did not interfere with him. By that time the firing had practically ceased. As far as he could judge there were about 50 pirates, six or seven of whom were masked. He remembered coming through the grill on the top deck just before the piracy broke out. The watchman opened it for him. The two grills, one on the port and one on the starboard side, were locked. The watchman unlocked one of them for him to pass through. He could not say if he was locked after he had passed through. As far as he was aware the pirates did not break any of the padlocks on the grills.

No instructions regarding piracy.

Questioned by Commander Beckwith, witness said he had been a purser on the *Sui An* for about a month, but he had been in the Company's employ on the *Macao* for about 16 years.

Commander Beckwith: You had a revolver in your room. Was that given to you by the Company?—No, that was my own.

Have you ever had any instructions as to what you must do in the event of a piracy?—Yes, other Captains have told me that I had to make for the bridge and help the Captain and Officers.

Was that an understood thing on the *Sui An*?—Yes.

Did Captain Bires give you those instructions?—No.

In fact you knew of no such instructions on the *Sui An* in the event of a piratical attack?—No.

In reply to further questions by Commander Beckwith, witness said that he collected the first class fares and the complimentary collected the second and third class fares. There were pirates amongst the third class passengers as well as among the first and second class.

Hon. Mr. Messer: As regards the pirates, did any of them board the vessel in Hongkong?—Yes, four of them. They travelled as first-class passengers.

The Chairman: Who were they?—They included one woman.

Hon. Mr. Messer: Does this woman speak English?—I cannot say.

Did you notice how they got their revolvers?—I can't say.

The organisation was good. They produced their revolvers at one moment.—Yes.

Did you ever receive any instructions regarding pirates?—No, Sir; not on the *Sui An*.

Your instructions were to proceed to the bridge?—Yes.

Mr. Shepton: Did you recognise one of these pirates as a former employee of the Company?—No.

Well, did you recognise a former boatwain?—Yes, I did think there was a resemblance of one to a boatwain employed on the *Sui Sang*.

In reply to another question by Mr. Shepton, witness said that the ship was practically in the hands of the pirates when the first shots were fired.

Hon. Mr. Messer: Are there any officers on board at night time?—I do not know; I go ashore to sleep. There is a mate on board, I think.

Mr. Shepton: It is quite likely that some of the pirates went from Hongkong and got their arms from Macao?—I can't say.

Mr. Hung: I suppose the guards have absolute control over the grills?—Witness replied that the commodore had to get the Officers' permission before they passed through the grills.

THE CHIEF STEWARD'S EXPERIENCES

Young Fan, Chief Steward on the *Sui An*, said that he was in the saloon when the piracy began. He was giving orders to the No. 1 Boy, regarding the preparation of meals for the passengers, when he heard the reports of fire-arms on the deck above. There were several successive shots fired. He saw a number of Chinese passengers stampeding. They gave the alarm "pirates." He rushed to the pantry. Five or six pirates followed him there. He was very much frightened and hid his money under a plank. From there he rushed to his room where he was joined by others and they were locked up. He heard the robbers call for a helmsman. They spoke the Wahchow dialect. About half an hour later the pirates came to the room, and after ordering the inmates to light an oil lamp they asked for their money and jewellery. Witness was searched. He explained that he had not much money. The other people in the room were treated the same. As the amounts were so small the pirates did not take the money. Later, the pirates helped themselves to fruit and cigarettes. He stayed in his room from the start to the finish.

The Chairman: Did you recognise any of the robbers as those who had travelled from Hongkong to Macao?—I only have a slight recollection of the passengers.

How many did you recognise?—I could not recognise any of them, but I was told afterwards that several of the pirates had taken through passages from Hongkong.

A SALOON BOY'S STORY.

The No. 1 Saloon Boy then told his story. In his estimation the pirates numbered between 30 and 40.

The Chairman: Did you recognise any of them as passengers in the morning?—There were two saloon passengers—one woman and one man.

Did you recognise any of the second-class morning passengers who took part in the piracy?—No.

Continuing, witness said that when he first heard the firing it appeared to come from the small staircase leading from the middle to the top deck. There were two shots fired first. He ran towards the saloon, but was prevented from reaching there. He then went to the stewards' room. In his opinion the pirates got into the saloon from the top deck and not from the middle deck. They appeared to come down stairs from the smoke-room. The pirates later drove him into his own room and threatened him with death if he left it. He saw one of the Indian guards shot from his room which was on duty on the saloon deck. There were two guards on duty on the top deck. When he went through the grill it was open.

SEA-SICK PATIENTS.

Lai Kam, the Boatwain of the *Sui An*, said that when the piracy broke out he immediately locked up the grill between the forecastle and the saloon. He heard passengers call for the grill to be opened. He refused to open it. He then saw the pirates make for the cargo which was on the main deck. He remained on the forecastle all night.

The Chairman: After the robbers had gone was the crew complete?—Yes, all the crew were there.

Captain Lake: While you were in the forecastle did you recognise any of the pirates by districts?—They all spoke Hakka; none spoke Hoklo.

Did they indicate on any occasion that they were mariners?—I do not think they could have been; for while the vessel got under weigh some of them got sea-sick. Some of them were sick in the forecastle.

The Commission at this stage adjourned to this afternoon when further evidence will be taken.

LATEST ARMS SENSATION.

TWO AMERICANS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAY THEY HAD NO EVIL INTENTION.

The two American ship's officers of the *President Jackson*, named Gordon Hussey (First Assistant Engineer) and Charles Deamer (Engineer's Store-keeper), who were arrested near the Kowloon Ferry Wharf on Sunday afternoon for having in their possession four revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition, were produced before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

Mr. J. M. Hall appeared for the defence.

The case of Hussey was called first. He was charged with unlawfully having in his possession two revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Hall said he pleaded guilty to a technical offence. His client had no intention of smuggling, or any evil intent.

Hussey then volunteered to go into the witness-box. He said he went ashore on Sunday afternoon, and while walking along the road a policeman ran up to him and asked if he had any guns in his possession. Defendant said "Yes." The other defendant, Deamer, was walking with him at the time. He himself produced the arms and ammunition at the request of the policeman. He was taken back to the ship and his room was searched, after that he was taken to the Police Station.

The Magistrate: Why did you carry the arms?

The defendant: I don't know.

The Magistrate: You don't know? I had no reason to carry arms. The only reason was that I pushed them in my pocket.

Mr. Hall: Have you any licence to carry arms in the United States?

The defendant: No, Sir.

The Magistrate: I don't think a licence is required in America.

Mr. Hall: As an officer of the ship you are entitled to be in possession of arms?—I cannot answer that question, but I think the officers are allowed to do so. I know that the Chief Officer has permission.

The Magistrate: What did you propose to do with the arms?—I did not propose to do anything. I proposed to take them back to the ship.

When were you going back?

The defendant replied he did not know how long he would be ashore.

It looks very much as if you were trading in these arms; two revolvers on you. Why did you have two? Why not carry one.

The defendant made an indefinite reply to the effect that he was not carrying them for any evil purpose.

Mr. Hall: I am afraid I can offer no further evidence.

Sub-Inspector Mody said he would like to call police evidence to show how the defendants came to be suspected. One of the defendants dropped a package of ammunition from his coat pocket and the Indian Sergeant who was near by followed the "defendants" and reported the matter to Police Sergeant Mason.

The Magistrate said he would hear the evidence of the European constable.

Sergeant Mason was called and said that he went up to the defendants and asked "I understand you have some guns on you?" The defendant replied "Yes, I have." Witness then said he would like to search him. He took him to the Kowloon godowns, along with the other defendant. On Hussey, he found two revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Hall: What led you to think that these two men had arms on them?

The witness: The Indian constable came to me and told me about the box of ammunition. I ran after the two men and asked them if they had guns.

Did they offer any resistance?—No.

No resistance whatever?—No.

No protest?—No.

This concluded the case, and his Worship announced that he would consider his sentence. The defendant would be remanded in police custody to the next day at 10 a.m.

DEAMER'S CASE.

The case against Deamer was next called. As in Hussey's case the charge was the same and Mr. Hall said that he had been instructed to plead guilty to a technical offence.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Hall said the defendant was an engineer's store-keeper.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Hall if he might put a question to the defendant, and Mr. Hall agreeing, his Worship asked: Why did you take these arms ashore?

The defendant: I had no evil intentions. I just put them in my belt and walked ashore with them.

The Magistrate: That is all you have to say about it?

The defendant: That is all I have to say. I just merely had them in my possession.

No further questions were put and Deamer was remanded in police custody until this morning, his Worship stating that in the meantime he would consider his sentence.

DOG OR CAT?

DEFENDANT ALLEGES POLICEMAN DID NOT KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.

There was an amusing little incident in Mr. Lindell's Court, yesterday, when three village women from Tsan Shan were charged with keeping dogs without licences. Two of the three women said that they had taken out licences since the other woman declared that the constable had made a mistake. What he saw was a cat and not a dog.

The Magistrate told her she was not telling the truth, and imposed a fine of \$5.

AN INTERESTING MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

INSTRUCTION FOR VOLUNTEERS.

An interesting demonstration was given on Saturday afternoon of a Platoon carrying out an attack.

The scheme, as follows, was carried out by No. 8 Platoon, The King's Regiment, under Lieut. H. A. Redding, M.C., for the instruction of members of the H.V.D.C., who were much interested by witnessing the clever use of ground and the effect of mutual support between platoons. Realism was added to the demonstration by the actual firing of bombs by the rifle grenadiers.

Scheme.—Chinese Seamen, led by ex-Cantonese soldiers, are on strike, and have obtained modern rifles. They have formed themselves into bands for the purpose of raiding and looting military magazines. A party, estimated strength 25 men, have taken up a position on spur bordering Kennedy Road, overlooking Naval Store, thus preventing all traffic along Kennedy Road and access to Store.

This scheme was explained to the Volunteers by Lieut. Redding, and the method to be employed in carrying out the attack was detailed to them before the operation was started.

They then witnessed the attack from various vantage points. They saw the section leaders go out to make reconnaissance, and their return, heard the orders given to the sections, saw the Lewis Gun section and the Rifle Grenadier section climb up to commanding positions under cover of the ground, and the signal given to the rifle sections to show that they were now in position and would engage the attention of the enemy while the rifle sections got forward ready to charge the enemy position.

This was done under cover of the steep ground below the enemy, which enabled them to approach very close before being visible. The Rifle sections worked round to the flank and rear of the Lewis Gun and Grenadier sections. This was acknowledged and was the pre-arranged signal for these two supporting sections to cease fire, while the rifle sections assaulted and captured the enemy position by a bayonet charge.

After the assault and capture of the position, the use and effect of the rifle grenade was explained.

The thanks of the Volunteers are expressed to the O.C. King's Regiment and the officers and men who have taken part in the demonstration on the last two Saturdays, which have proved highly interesting and instructive.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Frederic Sullivan, a student living at No. 34, Kennedy Road, has reported to the Police that at about nine o'clock he was accosted in Stone Nullah Lane (Wanchai District) by five men, three of whom were armed with daggers. They ordered him to put up his hands and then searched his pockets. The robbers stole a razor and \$4.

Armed robbers on Sunday evening forced an entrance into No. 13, Tai Hang Street, Sai Wan Ho, and after holding up the mistress of the house, her daughter and a fook at the point of the revolver they stole clothing, money and jewellery to the value of \$1,021. The robbery was planned with great care, five men participating in it. Guards were placed by the robbers at both the front and the back doors and another watched over the women and the fook whilst the remainder ransacked the house.

BANK CLERK SENT TO PRISON.

FORGERY OF DIVIDEND WARRANTS

Yuen Chik Chuen, formerly senior clerk in the Share Department of the Bank of Canton, was yesterday afternoon sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, for having forged two dividend warrants for the amounts of \$619 and \$1,181.25 respectively. In all six charges were preferred against the defendant, the other four being subsidiary to the forgery charges.

At the previous hearing of the case, Mr. Bennett for the prosecution outlined the case and several witnesses were called for the prosecution. At yesterday's hearing Mr. Lyson, for the defendant, pleaded guilty and asked for leniency in the case.

The Magistrate ordered two months' imprisonment on each of the principal counts.

AMMUNITION MISSING FROM CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

POLICE COOLIE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

The latest story of trafficking in arms and ammunition was revealed at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, when a Chinese store-keeper at the Central Police Station was charged before Mr. Lindell with stealing 600 rounds of ammunition.

It appears that the defendant was employed in the neighbourhood of the ammunition store and it is alleged that he unlocked the door of the room with a false key, and stole the 600 rounds of ammunition. A policeman arrested him in Wyndham Street after finding the ammunition in a basket which he was carrying.

Sergeant Stinson told his Worship that in addition to the 600 rounds he had been discovered that a further 1,000 rounds were missing from the store. He had been instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to ask for a remand.

This was granted.

EX-CHINESE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL ON GENEVA STAFF.

MR. A. E. BLANCO IN CHARGE OF OPIUM SECTION.

Mr. A. E. Blanco, who was for over 25 years a member of the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has accepted an invitation to join the staff of the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva, where he is to have charge of the Opium Section. It will be remembered, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that Mr. Blanco was one of the first who, as far back as 1903, drew attention to the opium and morphia scandals of Hongkong. It may not be generally known that letters over the signature of "Andragrat" were from his pen and many leading articles in the press dealing with abuses of the opium farm in Hongkong were written by him. His interest in the campaign against opium and drugs made him take an active part in the work of the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking; of which he was a director as well as a member of the executive committee. The suggested means of controlling the trade in narcotics which are reproduced in "The War against Opium" is but one of his many contributions towards the solving of the drug problem. Fearless in his criticisms and a forceful speaker, he never hesitated to assign the responsibility of the traffic to the actual producers of opium and manufacturers of drugs rather than to the petty peddlers or smugglers. As a permanent member of the Staff of the Secretariat in Geneva, Mr. Blanco should prove invaluable to the anti-opium cause.

Whilst in the Customs, Mr. Blanco brought out the "Piece Goods Manual" and the "Piece Goods Duty Index." He was appointed by Royal Decree, an Honorary Commercial Attaché to the Spanish Legation in Peking, a position which he only resigned after his transfer from Peking to Harbin at that time. Mr. Blanco lost an opportunity to command an extension of the sailings of the *Compania Transatlantica* to a Chinese port and strongly advocated the opening of a Spanish Bank in China. For his services to the anti-opium cause, President Hu conferred upon him the Order of the *Chiao of the Third Class*.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CHEFALO AND PALERMO COMING.

The Chefalo and Palermo Company open their season of fun, thrills and mystery at the Theatre Royal Saturday next, the 9th inst. The Company have just finished a tour in India, and the Straits Settlements and are proceeding via Japan, Honolulu to America. The entertainments will include many new illusions, including the latest novelty, which has created a furore in England and America, entitled "Sawing Through A Woman." This sensational thrill has baffled audiences wherever it has been shown. The booking is at Moutrie's.

FRAWLEY CO. COMING NEXT MONTH.

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley who with Miss Adele Blood, one of America's foremost dramatic stars, is making an Oriental tour with a Company of fifteen will play in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal from January 16th to January 24th.

This announcement was made by Mr. W. Renwick Smith, advance representative of Miss Blood and Mr. Frawley who passed through Hongkong aboard the *a.s. President Jackson en route to Manila*.

The Frawley Company has not appeared in Hongkong for several years. This time plays "Hot off the London and New York griddle" and will offer—farce, comedy, drama and even musical comedy.

With Miss Blood and Mr. Frawley is Carl L. Gregory, an expert movie camera-man. The Frawleyites when not playing in repertoire are making moving pictures. A number of scenes will be taken in Hongkong, Mr. Smith said.

Miss Blood and Mr. Frawley are now playing in Shanghai. They will open in Manila on December 21st, and after a visit to Hongkong will go to Calcutta and Bombay.

Adele Blood is said to be one of America's most beautiful blonde actresses. This will be her first visit to Hongkong.

Mr. Smith left yesterday on the *President Jackson* for Manila, but will return to Hongkong the latter part of the month; to sail for India, ahead of the Frawley Company.

"THE TEMPEST."

MUSIC COMPOSED BY LOCAL RESIDENT.

A local resident has composed special music for "The Tempest" to be presented by the A.D.C. and it will be found to be one of the features of the production. Aspecially selected Orchestra and Chorus have been busily rehearsing for some time under the Composer's personal direction.

To the accompaniment of a string orchestra, from somewhere below the waves, rise the chanting of mysterious voices as the sprightly Ariel fits about singing his dainty songs.

There are graceful dances for Nymphs and Naiads and solemn music rises and falls as the strange "Masque" proceeds and during stately Juno's song of blessing.

Through the crashing of thunder and the breaking of the waves, wild music tells the tale of wind and storm; and with the dropping of and voices lost as sea the "Hallel of the Waves" heralds the rise of the curtain.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED. NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

WELL DRESSED MEN THE WORLD OVER FOLLOW LONDON FASHIONS

LONDON FASHIONS IN MEN'S HEADWEAR HAVE FOR OVER A CENTURY BEEN CREATED BY

LINCOLN BENNETT AND CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MOINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS FOR DECEMBER

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3146

7 and 9, PEDDER STREET (under the Hongkong Hotel).

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SWEATERS, SCARVES AND GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OVERCOATS

CAMELHAIR, FLEECE AND SCOTCH HOMESPUN.

JAeger

DRESSING-GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WAISTCOATS, Etc.

UNDERWEAR

PURE WOOL "TRIKTA" "VIYELLA" AND SCOTCH MAKES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUR YEARS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. By A. M. BOWEN-SMITH. Obtainable at Messrs. BARNES & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, LTD. [1874]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PHENIX"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th December. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Dec., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1922. [1871]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "FLASSY."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 3rd Dec., 1922.
FROM ANTWERP LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out, by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1922. [1876]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SEX" WORKS, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1459]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

OUR POOR DAY
STREET SALE OF ROSES,
5th DECEMBER, 1922.

BE GENEROUS

for the sake of
HONGKONG'S POOR.

THE SOCIETY'S
39TH ANNUAL BAZAAR
will be held on
10th DECEMBER

under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

"NO WORK OF CHARITY IS FOREIGN TO THE SOCIETY." [1711]

THE CORONET.

THE OLD
SWIMMIN' HOLE.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

CABARET DANCE.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and at the Office of Messrs. DRAGON LOOKER, DRAGON & HANSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the portions of the existing Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with, or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1922.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
[1790]

THEATRE ROYAL

A. D. C.

CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF
SHAKESPEARE'S

"THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, 9.15 P.M.
MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.
TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

Booking now at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices as Usual. [1833]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th December, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 6th December, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including claims for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1922. [1854]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ELPHENOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo, will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Dec., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1922. [1867]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS!

COME EARLY

[1458]

INTIMATIONS

G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
TUESDAY,

the 5th DECEMBER, 1922, at 2.30 a.m.,

at
H. M.'S. NAVAL DOCK YARD.

Iron Tanks, Steel Tubes, Chain Cable, Cast Iron, Galvanized Steel, Anchor, Weights, Cable Drums, Oil, Lead, Steel Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1922.

HUGHES & ROUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1922. [1841]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situating
No. 13, WING HING STREET,
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN ONE LOT

On
SATURDAY,
The 30th Day of Dec., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 3186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street, and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 3186 being a narrow lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1, Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
[1867]

FOR SALE

AT
REFULGE BAY.

LOT B/B 158 (3,200 sq. ft.), a well situated newly built Fully Furnished Modern Two-story HOUSE. Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bed, 3 Bath, Flush Closets, Dressing Room, Garage, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters on Modern Plan. House has big open Verandahs and good surrounding grounds, Electric Light throughout, Hot Water Service and Telephone. Private Path to Beach.

Offers to purchase to be sent to Messrs. BARNES, MORIS & Co. (CHINA), LIMITED, 7, Queen's Road Central on or before the 15th of December, 1922.

Applications to view may be had at the offices of Messrs. BARNES, MORIS & Co. (CHINA), LTD., 7, Queen's Road Central. [1861]

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply.
[485] W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

JUST IN

LATEST FLASHES

FROM BROADWAY.

EDISON MUSIC STORE,
Powell's Building.

[1865]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1922.

With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a train.

On the other day, she said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Toric lenses are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 35, Queen's Road Central.

Advx. [101]

INTIMATION

Burnett's

celebrated

London

Dry Gin

Unique in Character and
Flavour.

Quality Unequalled.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE
EXCELLENCE TO
A COCKTAIL.

Blends Excellently with
Watson's Stone Ginger
Beer.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL 616.

BIRTHS.

CHEEK.—At Shanghai, on November 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. CHEEK, a daughter.

CRITTALL.—At Shanghai, on November 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. CRITTALL, a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL-McOWAN.—At Shanghai, on November 23rd, LESLIE MALCOLM BELL to BEATRICE MARIAN, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. M. and Mrs. McOWAN, of Chetco.

DEATHS.

MINNY.—At Shanghai, on November 27th, SOLOMON REUBEN MINNY.

ROCHA.—At her residence Macau, on December 1st, Mrs. MARIA BARBARA FONSECA DA ROCHA, widow of Francisco P. Mendes da Rocha. [1872]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 31st, 1922.

"CAPITULATIONS" IN TURKEY
OF THE FAR EAST.

THE discussion at Lausanne on the subject of the Turkish Nationalist demand for the abolition of the Capitulations is especially interesting to Europeans and Americans in the Far East, if only because in China similar conditions exist, governed by identical considerations, while in Japan "Capitulations"—i.e., extra-territorial jurisdiction by the Foreign Powers—existed for over forty years, and ceased by mutual agreement a little more than twenty years ago. China, like Turkey, is seeking the abolition of extra-territoriality and the Washington Conference went to the extent of deciding that an international Commission of Jurists should be appointed to visit China and examine the request in the light of all the information obtainable in the country itself. We do not know what steps have yet been taken to appoint this Commission, but as a sum of money was assigned recently by the Government at Peking to defray expenses in connection with the inquiry, we presume that there is some likelihood of a Commission undertaking the investigation at no very distant date.

In Turkey subjects of Western Powers have enjoyed extra-territorial privileges from time immemorial, under treaties which are there called Capitulations. In September, 1914, the Sultan decreed the abolition of these Capitulations, but their abolition by a unilateral act gave rise to a unanimous protest of the Powers, and no Power has, at any rate publicly, assented to it, unless Russia did so after the Revolution, in the same way as she renounced her privileges in China. The Turkish decree included the suppression of the foreign Post Offices and the International Board of Health, but as it was issued just after the outbreak of the European War, the condition of Europe made the protest of the Powers academic rather than effective for the time being, but it has been effective since the war.

It is a striking commentary on the unprogressiveness of the Administration in Turkey that the Powers are not able yet to recognise that the time has arrived when the Capitulations can be abolished without risk of serious injustices to their nationals resident in the country. The comment of Baron HAYASHI, the Japanese delegate, is especially interesting. He expressed the sympathy of Japan with Turkey, as Japan, he remarked, had been long under Capitulations, but Japan took twenty years to prepare a new legal system. It must be some years, he added, before Turkey would be able to develop a system inspiring sufficient confidence to enable the abolition of Capitulations. The Baron urged a rapprochement between Turkey and the other Powers by which, we suppose, he meant that in administrative affairs Turkey should welcome, as Japan did, the tutelage of foreign expert advisers.

To some extent, also that has been done in China. A national postal administration, for example, has been developed to such a state of efficiency under foreign tutelage that the Powers at the Washington Conference were able to recognise the justice of China's claim that the foreign postal agencies which have functioned in the treaty ports of China for upwards of seventy years, should cease to function by the end of this year. That request was conceded, and the British post offices and agencies have already been closed. China, moreover, had the assurance embodied in a treaty with Great Britain twenty years ago, that she would be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights in China when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing. That, no doubt, is the British attitude in Turkey also, and it is remarkable that in a country so close to the civilisation of Europe the conditions are still such that the abolition of the Capitulations cannot yet be seriously considered by the Powers. Baron HAYASHI evidently regards Turkey as at least a quarter of a century behind Japan in her administrative development, and if it is still necessary for the foreign post offices to function in Turkey, she must be ranked as even more backward than China.

The United States cruiser *Helena* arrived in port about 2.30 p.m. and saluted the port. H.M.S. *Durban* returned the salute.

Three recruits for the Hongkong Police Force, named Quarrell, Simpson and Dudley, arrived in the Colony on Sunday by the s.s. *Plarney*.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week-ended November 18th, amounted to 30,215 tons, and the sales during the period to 37,817 tons.

Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor left for Home yesterday by the Blue Funnel steamer *Pyrrhus*. Mr. B. Montague Ede, son of the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede, also left for Home by this steamer.

Sir Charles Addis, Chairman of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, returned to London at the end of October, after recuperating in Scotland. He is much improved in health and has resumed his many duties in the City.

Amongst the partnerships dissolved announced in the *London Gazette* of October 27th is that of Thomas William Richardson, Robert Hunter Bill, and George Arthur Richardson, under the style of Richardson's merchants, at Billiter-square Buildings, London, as regards T. W. Richardson.

During the week-end the police made a big seizure of lottery tickets and a printing press at No. 4, Wah Hing Lane. As a sequel to the seizure, a Chinese and his wife were brought before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's yesterday morning. They were remanded until Wednesday next, bail of \$1,000, in the case of the man, and \$250, in the case of the woman, being allowed.

In the campaign now proceeding for funds for the erection of a new Union Church in Peking a sum of \$32,635 has been raised. An analysis shows that 14 subscriptions averaging \$1,000 were received, 23 subscriptions averaging \$600 and 25 averaging \$250.

H.M.S. *Vendictive*, a seaplane carrier which has come out from Home with reliefs for the Squadron entered the harbour about 1.30 p.m. yesterday and moored alongside the Naval Yard. The customary salutes were exchanged on her arrival. This is the first sea-plane carrier that has been seen in eastern waters.

Mr. Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press of America, is a visitor to Hongkong, staying at the Ropulse Bay Hotel. Mr. Noyes who has recently visited Shanghai and Peking, is on a tour round the world. He is awaiting here the arrival of his daughter from Australia before proceeding to Singapore and India.

A Chinese, aged 53 years of age, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by jumping into the harbour from the Praya at Kennedy Town. He was rescued by a nightsoil collector and afterwards taken to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from the effects of immersion.

Captain J. Mahlmann, a well-known resident in Japan, recently celebrated his 83rd birthday amid the good wishes of many friends. He has been a resident in Japan just over the half-century, coming out in 1871. For many years he was Harbourmaster at Kobe. The Captain is still in good health, and carries his age well.

In connection with the Sale of Work at Union Church, a Concert will be held in the Church Hall to-night, at 9 p.m. Admission will be \$1 and the proceeds will go to the New Pulpit Fund. Mrs. D. J. Brown, Mrs. N. Matheson, Mrs. Lewson, Mr. A. M. Bowen-Smith, and Mr. Zalesky are taking part. Mr. P. D. Wilson will play on the pipes during the interval.—Advx.

Quaintly styled "Yo merry melodie man," a new and talented combination of jazz musicians makes its first appearance at to-night's cabaret dance at the Kowloon Theatre. The "melodie man" used formerly to furnish the music which made a San Francisco cabaret famous, and it is very much hoped that it may be possible to induce them to make their present engagement, which is only for a month, a permanent one.

A splendid performance has been recorded by Mr. Ewo's pony, Artful Dodger, who, in the current racing season, at Hankow, has carried off triple Champion honours. He first won the Hankow Race Club's Champions on November 22nd, then on November 25th he secured the International Champions of the Hankow Club, and the following day was first in the race for the International Champions of the Chinese Race Club.

Fung Lok, who was charged at the Magistrate's on Saturday with having been found on Messrs. Moutrie's on the previous night with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Lindell yesterday. The defendant's excuse was that he went there to use the latrine. The Magistrate pointed out that he might have used two others on either side, a few doors away, yet the defendant wanted to use one that was locked. A previous conviction was recorded against the defendant.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Hyslop, C.B.E., King's Regiment, having completed four years in the command of the 2nd Battalion at Hongkong, has been placed on the half-pay list as from October 25th. Lieut.-Colonel Hyslop served with the Liverpool in the South African War, 1899-1902 (Queen's and King's medals with five clasps); the fighting against the Mohmands, Waziris and other tribesmen of the North-West Frontier during the operations of 1914-19 (1914-15 star, British War Medal and British Victory Medal); and the Afghan War of 1920 (mentioned in despatches, C.B.E.).

A man named Philip Gilmore was charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, with having stowed away on the s.s. *Glenquarry* from Shanghai. The defendant pleaded guilty and said that he had just come from Peking where he had been employed by the Chinese Government as a mechanic. At Shanghai, he stayed with friends and as all his money had gone, and as there was no prospect of getting work in Shanghai he decided to return to his home in Australia. He shipped on the *Glenquarry* with the idea of getting as far as Hongkong, where he hoped to be able to work his passage home on the s.s. *St. Albans*. The Magistrate remanded the defendant in police custody until this morning in order to consider his decision.

ROSE DAY.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS.

In connection with the annual efforts to raise funds to carry on its charitable work in the Colony for the ensuing year, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will hold its third annual street Sale of Roses to-day.

A special committee, with Mrs. H. W. Bird as the organizer, have been mapping out the Colony in sections for the campaign during the past week, and over 100 ladies have kindly offered their services. The local public know and appreciate the good work done by the Society for the benefit of the poor of this Colony, and will be glad of the opportunity to assist it to carry on and, if possible, to extend the scope of its activities.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE
ANOTHER RUSSIAN PROTEST.

LAUSANNE, December 3rd.

M. Chicherin has written to the President of the Conference again protesting against the exclusion of the Russians from the conference excepting the discussion regarding the Dardanelles Straits.

The Note declares that Russia will not be bound by the decisions of the Conference, taken in her absence, and declines all responsibility for the abnormal state of affairs resulting therefrom.

THE "INCONVENIENCE" RUSSIA'S
ABSENCE WOULD ENTAIL.

LAUSANNE, December 3rd.

The Russian Note was drawn up after a long interview between M. Chicherin and Lemet Pasha; it concludes by saying that in order not to aggravate the inconvenience which the complete absence of Russia would inevitably entail, the Russian Delegation will participate in the work of the Straits Commission.

POSSIBLE CAPITULATIONS
COMPROMISE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Times Lausanne correspondent says it is generally considered that Baron Hayashi (Japanese Delegate) has foreshadowed a line of possible compromise in regard to the capitulations. He believed the Allies would offer to abolish the capitulations after a comparatively short term of years, provided that, in the interval, satisfactory readjustments were made, similar to those made in Japan, in the local legal system and its administration.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM
GERMAN CHANCELLOR SAYS NO
THING MORE CAN BE DONE.

BERLIN, December 3rd.

The Chancellor, Herr Cuno, addressing the Press Union said that those acquainted with German conditions realised that nothing more could be done regarding reparations than was indicated in the Note addressed to the Reparations Commission on November 15th. The only way out of the situation would be to open a discussion among the parties concerned.

The German Government would not be influenced by ultimatums or threats of further occupations of territory, and Germany would not consent to the surrender of the Rhine Province, the Bavarian Palatinate, the Saar district or the endangering of the postponement of their liberation.

HOME FOOTBALL.
LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Following are the results in Saturday's League Matches. The home teams are listed first:—

FIRST DIVISION.	
Birmingham	3 Arsenal
Sheffield United	1 Aston Villa
Blackburn R.	0 Manchester City
W. Bromwich	1 Bolton Wanderers
Middlesbrough	4 Burnley
Cardiff City	2 Stoke
Chelsea	2 Huddersfield T.
Sunderland	3 Everton
Liverpool	2 Newcastle U.
Tottenham H.	2 Nottingham F.
Preston N.E.	0 Oldham A.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Aldershot	1 Alton
Albion Rovers	2 Celtic
Ayr United	1 Hibernians
Clyde	2 St. Mirren
Dundee	0 Raith Rovers
Falkirk	1 Motherwell
Hamilton A.	1 Morton
Hearts	2 Partick Thistle
Rangers	4 Ardronians
Third Lanark	1 Kilmarnock

EARLIER CABLES.

PARISIAN BREAD SUPPLY.
BAKERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, December 3rd.

As the result of an interview this morning with the Minister of Agriculture, the president and committee of the Bakers' Federation, after consulting the members, informed the Minister that bread-making will be resumed to-morrow morning.

PROPOSED SWISS CAPITAL
LEVY.

REJECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

BERNE, December 3rd.

The Swiss referendum by a large majority has rejected the Socialist proposal to introduce a Bill in Parliament providing for a capital levy.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE
ANDREW.PRINCESS ALICE "RELATIVELY
HAPPY."

ATHENS, December 3rd.

The sentence on Prince Andrew is deprivation of his rank and banishment for life.

Parliament was very crowded by Court habits, including ladies and officers. General Trivizas, giving evidence for the defence, vigorously supported the Prince's action and said Gen. Papoulas' orders were practically contradictory. He denied that Prince Andrew ever disobeyed orders.

Carrousis, the Greek war correspondent, declared that Prince Andrew was an exemplary soldier and shared the hardships with his men. He treated the officers as equals and never took advantage of his position.

Prince Andrew read his own defence, obviously prepared for him, and pleaded that it was unfair to treat a Prince like other generals, as he was only a figurehead and occupied the position of chief of an army corps owing to the fact that he was a brother of the King.

Prince Andrew's counsel, Damaskinos, recommended the judges, as good soldiers, to judge the accused as they would any other soldier.

Princess Alice, the wife of Prince Andrew, when informed of the sentence by friends, said she was relatively happy at the result of the trial.

GREEK PUBLIC ENDORSES
EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A Greek semi-official message from Athens claims that the Greek public, except a reactionary minority, heartily endorses the executions, which have shown Greek politicians the ministerial responsibility and serious reality of their position.

It is impossible to allow ex-Ministers to escape full punishment for criminal misgovernment, which has inflicted unparalleled calamities on Greece.

The message asserts that Mr. Lindley, the British Minister, did not sympathise with the revolution, and his intervention encouraged the Constantinists to begin propaganda in the barracks and public services, compelling the revolutionaries immediately to try the ex-Ministers in order to prevent the reactionaries seriously menacing the new regime.

It contends that the trial was absolutely fair, and points out that Britain refused to guarantee that the ex-ministers would not return to Greece if banished for life.

PRINCE ANDREW AND PRINCESS
ALICE DEPART.

ATHENS, December 3rd.

Prince Andrew and Princess Alice left Athens this afternoon and embarked at Piræus aboard a British warship.

ESTATE OF ABDUL HAMID.
BIG AMERICAN CLAIM PRESENTED
AT LAUSANNE.

NEW YORK, December 3rd.

The well-known lawyer, Irwin Untermyer, whose father, Samuel Untermyer, and other British and American citizens are said to be financing twenty-two Turkish princes and princesses, heirs of Abdul Hamid, has proceeded to Europe aboard the s.s. Olympic with the object of presenting at the Lausanne Conference their claims to an oil property in Mesopotamia valued at over a thousand million dollars, which it is asserted Abdul Hamid owned.

THE LATE DR. WU TING-
FANG.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service for the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang was held last week at No. 3, Gordon Road, Shanghai, the residence of his son, Dr. Wu Chao-chu, and was very largely attended both by the Chinese and foreigners. Among the first to arrive were Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. They were followed by General Ho Feng-ling, representing President Li Yuan-hung and the military authority of Shanghai, Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here, a large number of local Chinese officials, Mr. Lu Ching-yoh representing both Houses of Parliament, sent down specially for the ceremony, the representatives of the Cabinet and various Ministers, the delegates of various guilds, associations, colleges, schools, Chambers of Commerce and cities and towns of China. There were also present Messrs. Wong Ching-wai, Hu Han-min, Hwang Yin-pei, T. G. Kuo, Tan Yen-kai (ex-Governor of Hunan), Dr. Ma Chin-wu (ex-Governor of Kwangsi), Ying Hsu-kun (ex-Governor of Szechuan), Frank Lee (ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Canton), C. P. Yin, C. C. Nich, Eugene Chen, C. H. Lee, besides Generals Ngai, Ching Chai and Li Ming-yang, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Professor T. H. Lee, President of the Fudan College. At the shrine was Dr. Wu Ting-fang's latest photograph and it was surrounded by a number of floral offerings from both foreigners and Chinese, while along the walls were hundreds of scrolls sent by individuals and associations, including among them many from Presidents, present and ex-Cabinet Ministers two of which were from the great reformer, Kang Yu-wai.

The deepest sympathy was expressed to the bereaved family of the deceased statesman and man of letters. —N.C. Daily News.

Sir G. F. Sleight, fish merchant and fishing vessel owner, who started earning his livelihood by gathering and hawking cockles from Olethorpes Beach and ultimately became the largest individual owner of trawlers, left estate of the gross value of £292,147.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

WESTERN CIVILISATION IN CHINA.

CHINA GOING BACKWARD IN
SCIENCE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

In the course of a speech at the Annual Dinner of the Cambridge Chinese Students' Society, Mr. Chao Shun Chu (Counsillor) to the Chinese Embassy, London, said that, unfortunately, China had been going backward in science since the new civilisation arose in the nineteenth century. Her old inventions, such as the compass and gunpowder, had been improved by modern science.

PEACE ESSENTIAL TO DEVELOPMENT
AND EDUCATION.

The Chinese of to-day had to learn new things from Western countries. They were westernising China, but on eastern lines. China had to carry out the great task of development and education, for which peace and tranquillity were essential.

ADVICE TO CHINESE STUDENTS.

They might not be able realise their aim in a few brief years, for it had taken centuries to build up the England of to-day; therefore, students should be tolerant and energetic, endeavouring to serve the Fatherland with their foreign education, and thus help to make China an orderly and prosperous as England.

PEKING TO LHASA.

SIR GEORGE PEREIRA'S LONG TREK.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Times correspondent at Calcutta states that Brigadier Sir George Pereira has arrived from Peking via Lhasa, and has gone to a nursing home, where he will remain in bed for two or three weeks, and then proceed to Delhi.

A THREE THOUSAND MILE WALK.

He has covered over seven thousand miles, of which he walked nearly half. He suffered from a clot of blood on the calf of his left leg, which, however, never deterred his progress.

He said that the journey occupied nearly a year, during which he traversed a great part of West China and the whole of East Tibet. The journey was perfectly peaceful even in the two most brigand-infested provinces of China—Shensi and Szechuan. All he had to do was to inform the Magistrate, who arranged with the brigands that he should not be attacked.

WELCOMED EVERYWHERE IN
TIBET.

He was welcomed everywhere in Tibet, and permitted to enter Lhasa, where he was the guest of the Commander-in-Chief and met the Dalai Lama.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.
MOTOR-CAR DRIVER CHARGED.

The Chinese driver of motor-car No. 79, was charged before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate, yesterday morning, with manslaughter. A Chinese aged 38 years, is alleged to have been knocked down by the car in Chi Wan Kok village, and died from the effects of the injuries he received.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence and a remand was granted, the defendant being allowed bail of \$500.

"THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE."

QUAINT CORONET FILM.

There is a theatrical tradition at Home that if you want to find out whether or not a play will be a success in London you must first try it out in the provinces. By the same token, local entrepreneurs have discovered that what pleases the people of the peninsula will assuredly delight Hongkong. In view, therefore, of the notable success with which "The Old Swimm'g Hole," featuring Charles Ray, was presented at Kowloon last week, there is considerable justification for predicting that the film will prove a distinctly popular attraction at the Coronet to-day.

RACE GOERS TAXED.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary publishes amendments proposed by Government to be made in the Entertainment Duty Bill which, inter alia, will provide for a levy of 25 per cent. duty on payment made for admission to the race course licensed under the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act, 1912, and absolve a person admitted by payment to any entertainment of liability to penalty for contravention of the Act for which the proprietor of the entertainment is alone punishable with a fine extending to Rs. 500 besides the duty due.

SPORTS CLUBS.

BUSINESS HOUSES ENCOURAGE
GAMES.

If we English really do take our pleasures sadly, as is disconcertingly alleged, and are greatly encouraged to do so, says a writer in the Daily Telegraph. But nobody with observant eyes and open ears believes it. The old saw is one of those which might conveniently be scrapped as obsolete since, we may say, the days when the unemotional pastime of croquet so greatly occupied staid men and women. Earnest, and possibly not violently demonstrative, we may usually be in our pleasures, but assuredly not sad. There is strong evidence to the contrary on every sports ground, at all the pleasure resorts, even in the theatre—unless the playwright ordains that tears be generously shed.

There never was a time when so much encouragement was given as now to all forms of sport and recreation. Ranging the country by train or motor, particularly at week-ends, all the flower of England seems to be in the bordering fields engaged in games. Close around London and other large towns and cities there is hardly a bit of available space suitable for games which is vacant. So certain is this that those concerned in the preservation of open spaces have long been urging Parliament, in the interests of national health and well-being, to order that the hands of the "developer" shall be shackled. The amateur sportsman is asserting his rights, and making it known that the revival of his activities, which started half a century ago, has not yet by far reached its climax. In the last decade prodigious development has come about in the matter of recreation; in the last two or three the change has become assertive. Curiously enough, this development arises very largely through business, and at the instance of business houses. Not only do those who direct large bodies of employees place high estimate on the physical fitness of their staff, but they have come to realise also that esprit de corps is a desirable element to foster amongst them. Thus we now have springing up around us, more rapidly than ever before, sports clubs formed by banks, insurance companies, and business firms of all kinds for their protégés. Some of these are truly great organisations. They are started everywhere on pretty much the same lines. The bank, or company, or firm undertake the initial cost of purchasing ground suitable for sports, and in some cases of laying it out, and thenceforward their staff meet the maintenance, partially or wholly, out of the subscriptions. There is an old German saying, "Sport is sweetest when there are no spectators." That is an axiom adopted by some of these organisations, but others are not quite so exclusive.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES. It is not surprising, therefore, that at this moment there is hardly a bank, insurance company, or large business house in London without its sports club, great or small, and its own sports ground. They are not all to be identified on fixture cards by the name of the house or firm. For instance, the Prudential Insurance Company has two large grounds, one at Penge and the other at Finchley, but the matches are played under the name "P.B." So also if you see a "Cusack" cricket or football or hockey team mentioned, be sure that it is associated with the sports club of the Commercial Union Insurance Company, whose ground is at Catford. Usually you will find that bank clubs pit themselves in all games against bank clubs; and the clubs of insurance companies against those of other companies of the kind. It would be a weariness to name all these clubs, some of which are provided for messengers and porters only. Their grounds thickly dot the outskirts of London, where, alone, of course, sufficient room is to be found. But a few may usefully be named: The London County and Westminster Bank and Barclay's Bank are at Norbury, the former being one of the biggest clubs round London, running five cricket eleven, and with a beautifully fitted pavilion. The London Joint City and Midland Bank are at Beckenham, where their magnificent pavilion, unsurpassed for conveniences anywhere, attracts much attention. Dulwich is the locale of the clubs of the Bank of British West Africa and the Northern Insurance Company; Roehampton of the Bank of England Club; Hydenham of the National Provincial Bank Club; Norbiton of the Pearl Insurance Company Club; and Greenwich of the club of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. Amongst business houses, Harrods, Whiteley, Lyons, Waterlow, Gamage, and dozens of others, each has its sports club and sports ground on the fringe of London.

In order to give a better idea of the size, perfect organisation, and great popularity of these organisations, a little detail may be furnished of the Bank of England Club ground at Roehampton. It already covers twenty-four acres, and nine more are now being added. Each of these acres cost the bank something like £1,000. The surroundings are as charming as could be desired. There are two pavilions, one for gentlemen, and the other for ladies, and these are now being reconstructed and extended at a cost of some £27,000. There is a billiard-room, there are dining-rooms large enough for 200 people, and shower baths. There are four cricket teams, four Rugby teams, four "soccer" teams, three hockey teams; sixteen grass tennis courts, and four hard courts. For all these conveniences men pay a subscription of 30s. a year and women 21. Conceivably there is no cheaper club of the kind for working staffs, with the same advantages, round about London. Cricket and tennis are played on Sundays. A mile walk from the nearest railway.

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BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN
JAPAN.A RESULT OF GOVERNMENT
RETRENCHMENT.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Bankers' Association at Osaka, on November 25th, Mr. Ichiki, Minister of Finance, outlined the Government's financial policy. He said that the Budget appropriations had been readjusted, and the Government had retrenched not only in armaments but in the general administrative expenditure and had also reduced to a minimum the flotation of loans. He asked the bankers to refrain from supplying funds to speculators.

Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, reviewing economic conditions, said that, following the Government policy of financial retrenchment and administrative adjustment, the people were beginning to realize the necessity for great economy and hard work. The tendency towards retrenchment was resulting in business depression. Turnovers everywhere were decreasing and prices were declining slowly but steadily.

Mr. Inouye forecasted that the period of retrenchment would be prolonged, because there was considerable room for readjustment. He said that prices were still too high, and likewise wages. Individuals and corporations had not yet overcome the habit of reckless spending. Wealth had been accumulated during the boom and was still enabling individuals to indulge in luxuries and corporations to pay large dividends, though there were no earnings. Mr. Inouye urged the bankers to pursue a policy of retrenchment.

WHO RULES IN CHINA?
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OR
PROVINCIAL TUCHUN?

The Asiatic News Agency's Shanghai

correspondence writes:— For the purpose of securing funds to meet the heavy military expenses of the Loyalist War Lord, Mr. Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, is exerting his utmost. The latest scheme of Mr. Kao is directed against the Chinese telegraph and telephone administrations of this treaty port. Mr. Kao has ordered the abolition of the posts of telegraph and telephone superintendents and the appointment of two foreign officials, Mr. Peterson from Peking and Mr. Bothe from Tientsin to take charge of the revenue departments of the above-mentioned two concerns respectively. As Shanghai is within the sphere of influence of General Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-ling, it is necessary to employ foreigners to look after the revenue departments in the hope that all the receipts can be transferred to Peking without opposition from the Anfu leaders. But this scheme of Mr. Kao has proved to be unreliable as well as illusory because General Ho Feng-ling has just issued stringent orders to the directors of the Chinese telegraph and telephone administrations stating that as Shanghai is the first treaty port of China, the administration of the two communication offices closely affects Chinese as well as foreign communities and as Shanghai is under his direct rule, all orders from the Peking Government will have no effect without his concurrence.

Dispatches from Calcutta in Ootcher record another mutinous outbreak in the Presidency ghol, which was the scene of a serious riot in April last. The warders were forced to fire on the prisoners, two of whom were injured. The prison is now under a strong guard.

station may be deemed by some to be an inconvenience, but even this is got over by the provision of a motor-car, owned by the club, to meet members and convey them to the ground. Those who talk of Englishmen and Englishwomen taking their pleasures so fully know nothing of the cheeriness and vigorous life to be seen here and at similar places when witnessing the sports, which breed Valiant lads for England's need, as Kingsley put it.

LOCAL RIVALRY.

Rumour says that some complaint has been made by local clubs of different kinds of injury done to them by these rivals. Obviously, many of the members of the sports clubs associated with banks, insurance companies, and business houses must reside in localities remote from the club grounds, and become members also of their local clubs. Thus is created a divided allegiance, which sometimes deprives the local club of one or more of its best players when their services are desired in critical matches. That is a situation likely sometimes to occur, but it is pointed out as not unnatural that a member so situated should give his preference to the club of his firm, in conformity with the spirit of business esprit de corps. The complaint has even been extended to county clubs, some of which, it is stated, have been this year trying new men who are members of sports clubs. It is not very likely, we are assured in an interested quarter, that in this connection the interest of the club is often, if ever, likely to be placed before that of the county. Rather, indeed, would most sports clubs regard it as an honour to be represented on a victorious county team. Viewed apart from that aspect, the conclusion is inevitable that the sports club is an institution beneficial to the individual and society at large, as providing for the young man and young woman opportunities for healthy recreation at little cost when without such advantages they might drift to less desirable occupation.

SURGERY IN WAR.

TRIUMPHS OF WOUND HEALING.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

When, in the first terrible weeks of the war, blood poisoning raged in the wounds of our men and lock-jaw made its first dreaded appearance, it seemed that modern surgery was impotent to deal with the modern battle casualty. The meticulous and perfect technique of the post-war operating theatre had, it was said, deprived surgeons of their native initiative and resource.

That moment of fear, with its cry: "Back to Lister and antiseptics," has long ago been forgotten. On the fields of France and Flanders surgery found, notwithstanding its rebirth—the strong spirit of a new inspiration. That great story is told again in the language of science by Major-General Sir W. G. MacPherson and his collaborators in the first volume of an surgery, of the "Medical History of the Great War," which has now been published. They trace, step by step, the splendid progress which, at the last, brought to the men in the operating theatre a triumph in its way not less signal than that achieved by the man in the field.

When the war began wounds of the head, of the chest, of the heart, and the abdominal organs were looked upon as lying almost beyond the scope of the surgeon's aid. When it ended, a new doctrine prevailed—that every wound must be dealt with, and that to neglect operative treatment was usually to throw away a chance of life. The surgery of head and chest, of abdomen, even of the heart itself, leaped forward to achievements so dazzling as to bewilder even those most nearly concerned in them. It was found possible to take bullets out of the inside of the heart—thanks in large measure to the initial daring of French surgeons. Bullets, too, and pieces of shrapnel, were cut from the pulsating walls of this organ which, even a decade ago, was looked upon as for ever inviolable. The mortality from abdominal wounds was halved, thanks to the courage of surgeons who refused to accept the *laissez-faire* doctrine of other years. Moreover, there arose a new technique of chest surgery which at present is in common use.

These triumphs were won while, in other directions, surgery was vindicating itself as the soldier's best friend.

Lock-jaw was stamped out by the method of giving to every wounded man, at once, a dose of anti-tetanic serum. The not less fatal "gas gangrene" yielded in the end, to speedy cutting away of all broken and damaged tissues. These two perils, springing from the intensively cultivated fields of immemorial husbandry, were largely banished at the time of the Armistice.

"WOUND SHOCK." But most important of all, from the point of view of the progress of scientific thought, was the work on what is called "wound shock." As the result of careful and exquisite physiological experiment, the nature of this strange condition was elucidated. It was established that the shocked patient has much of his blood "withdrawn from circulation"—as though the main stream had been diverted into many reservoirs. He is, in consequence, bloodless, even though scarcely a drop of his blood has been lost. The idea occurred to give such a man a transfusion of blood as though he had lost much of his own—and so restore the volume in the great vessel. This was done; not only so, but, when, for any reason, transfusion with fresh blood was out of the question, use was made of corpuscles preserved and kept ready at a centre from which supplies could be drawn at short notice.

The result of these methods justified them. Even in the most desperate cases the recovery rate was trebled. Shock remains, even to-day, something of a mystery; but its elucidation has been carried a long way. All the data bearing on its inception are here set forth with the greatest accuracy and care.

Indeed, the volume is a credit to its authors and editors. Especially is it a credit to that fine example of the Army Doctor, Sir W. G. MacPherson, who during the war played a conspicuous part in building up and directing the great work which it is his present task to record.

ARMY AGENTS' FAILURE.

A London message dated October 18th,

says:— As a result of the announcement of the suspension of business by the Army bankers, Sir Charles MacGregor & Co., a small but anxious crowd gathered outside the door of the office in Paternoster Street, Haymarket, to-day. The door was locked, and the two constables stationed outside the Commissioners' entrance were kept busy answering questions, but were only able to refer callers to the notice posted on the door regretting that the firm had been obliged to suspend payment and stating that the books were in the hands of Messrs. Deloitte, Hender, Griffiths & Co., who are preparing an approximate statement of the affairs of the firm. It is understood that the firm's liabilities total about three quarters of a million sterling. The suspension was not altogether unexpected in financial circles. The bank is a relatively small affair and has no bearing on the stability of other banks. Several Army officers in multi were among the crowd outside the bank to-day. It is not yet known how many Army officers are involved; but it is stated that many officers of the R.A.S.C. kept all their money at MacGregor's. The men involved are mostly comparatively poor, and many senior officers had their life-savings there.

An official stated that there was no responsibility attached to the War Office in this regard as far as the individual officer was concerned. If an officer kept all his money in that bank it was his own private concern.

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[Hongkong]

WIRELESS WONDERS.

CONCERT IN A MOVING CAR.

Why be dull on a long motor ride now? Wireless telephony is to-day able to bring entertainment inside the car to while away the tedium of the hours. Broadcasting has received a good deal of attention of late, and this latest development of it certainly is not the least wonder-striking. There is no need at this time to explain how a message or concert is received by wireless telephony in the quietude of a home built on unshakable foundations, the fixed aerial that intercepts the waves being attached from an upper window or chimney-stack to a neighbouring tree. It is quite another matter to deliver the message or the music to travellers in a motor-car dashing along at a fast pace along town or country roads.

The Marconi Company took up the problem with the co-operation of the Daimler Company, Coventry. A great many new difficulties had to be met and overcome before a satisfactory solution could be found. That success has been achieved was proved by a striking demonstration carried out one evening on October. Two Daimler cars set out from Marconi House, in the Strand, for Chelmsford as the light was beginning to fade, and as each was fitted on the roof with a contrivance in appearance not unlike a Catherine-wheel—in each case the car's aerial—they attracted much curious attention when passing through the City and East London. Before City streets were left Marconi House was speaking, and passengers in the cars, with telephones to their ears, were surprised to find that as they journeyed along they could hear each spoken word distinctly, even amid the bustle and roar of the busiest traffic of the day.

A more curious experience was that gained on the return journey. The cars left Chelmsford at a quarter to eight, and at eight o'clock the Marconi experimental station at Writtle, three miles beyond that town, began broadcasting the items of a concert. "Hello, C.Q." was the first intimation audible in every car—C.Q. being the code for everybody listening in—greetings to the unseen passengers followed, the programme was announced, and the music opened with a piece by "cello and piano." As the cars moved along the quiet Essex roads at a speed of some twenty miles an hour the vibrations of the "cello" string, the treble of the piano, at times loud, then falling in a gentle cadence, were heard as plainly as if in a quiet concert room. An orchestral piece for more instruments came next, then the human voice in a solo.

DISTANCE ELIMINATED.

The cars had run fifteen miles from Chelmsford to the outskirts of East London when the concert ceased, having lasted half an hour, and as it closed down the tunes were as clearly heard as at the first. Distance made not the least difference. It was easy to listen as the vehicles bowed along, taking bumps and granite sets, asphalt and good roads, in the stride, the music all the time sounding so loud and clear that, as a lively measure was set up, one's feet involuntarily beat the time. Vibration leaves no effect. Each passenger had the telephone to their ears, closing them against exterior sound, but by the fitting of a "loud speaker" it will be possible for the amplified voice or music to be heard distinctly without such aids all over the car.

Little apparatus is employed. For the experimental purpose a seat was taken out of the motor-car, tressles rigged up, and upon them was placed a Marconi six-valve set, linked by wire with the aerial on the car roof. The separate telephone wires were attached to a block, linked in turn with the valve set. Apart from a tiny electric light illuminating each valve, and another from the magnifier, there was little to be seen; and when the apparatus is adapted to the Daimler car commercially, the whole of it will be stowed away out of sight beneath the footboard of the car, and the seating will not be interfered with; the only visible sign of fitting for listening-in being three small controls by the seats. The aerial will also be concealed in the car. Every car so provided in the future will be able to give those who travel by it the concert, or the latest news, or the great speech of the night, or whatever else is broadcasted, as they make the journey home or into the country.

Various causes of interference with the sound have already been eliminated, but there is still scope for research with a view to improvements. A proof of how sensitive is the apparatus is that the sparking in magneto of passing cars, is clearly audible in the telephone; in the car carrying the apparatus that cause of disturbance is cut out by sheathing its magneto in copper. On quiet country roads better results are obtained than in the busy streets of towns; but nothing was more remarkable than the success with which "listening in" could be enjoyed even when moving in the busy traffic crossing before the Mansion House and in the crowded Aldgate High-street. The whole results are as astonishing as they are unexpected. What possibilities may lie in this curious application of wireless telephony none can say. It is anticipated that the fitting up of cars for the purpose will begin in a few weeks.—Daily Telegraph.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Times Trade Supplement correspondent says that the chief feature of the industrial situation continues to be the seasonal activity in certain directions, such as the cutlery and plate trades of Sheffield, and the pottery industry, and the remarkable maintenance of business in some branches of wool-textiles, particularly hosiery and knitted goods. Coal exports, too, are still very heavy. On the other hand the cotton industry remains depressed.



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ENGLISHMAN'S INVENTION.

HOW THE CINEMA WAS
INVENTED.

The wheel of life, or zoetrope, as it was called, was invented nearly a hundred years ago. It was an instrument which made a number of pictures, when looked at in succession through a slot, resemble one moving picture. It was, however, only a toy, and was in no way the real parent of our moving pictures.

The real beginning of the "movies" came into being rather by accident. An Englishman, called Muybridge, emigrated to the United States, and there, by and by, became Director of Photographic Surveys to the U.S.A. Government.

While engaged on his duties in California, the old question arose as to whether a trotting horse ever has all its four feet off the ground at once, and Mr. Muybridge was asked to settle the point. A test was accordingly arranged, when observes under his direction took a number of photographs of a horse trotting, the results showing that at one point in its stride all the animal's feet were clear of the ground.

At a later test Muybridge arranged a number of cameras along the track, each connected with a thread; the horse as it trotted broke the threads, and released the shutters of the cameras, so taking its own photograph several times in its course.

So successful were the results that Muybridge went on experimenting, finally perfecting what he called his zoopraxiscope, an instrument designed to show the actual movements of animals photographed from life.

The apparatus was intended for scientific purposes only, and Muybridge had no thought that his learned discovery would ever develop into the world's most popular amusement.

Nevertheless, this zoopraxiscope was the forerunner of our cinema camera, and with the discovery of the celluloid roll film, its possibilities were seen to be unbounded. The movies had come into their own.

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SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Friday	8th Dec. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday	8th Dec. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday	9th Dec. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday	9th Dec. 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOBSANG"	Tuesday	12th Dec. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday	12th Dec. 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Thursday	14th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday	14th Dec. Noon
SANDAKAN	"LAISANG"	Friday	15th Dec. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Thursday	31st Dec. Noon
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